

CANADIAN NORTH WEST



WHAT
SETTLERS
FROM THE
Maritime
Provinces
SAY ABOUT
WESTERN CANADA.

FREE GRANTS

Homestead Regulations

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable, to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:—

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.
2. Residence for two years and nine months anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter-section, and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months at any time prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry; 15 additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres the third year.
3. The 5 years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, [but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof] breaking 5 acres the first year, cropping these 5 acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from the date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his homestead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent, or any homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who on the second day of June, 1889, had received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or who had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to, that date.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-West Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North West Territories,

Western Canada

WHAT SETTLERS

FROM THE

MARITIME PROVINCES

SAY OF

Manitoba, Assiniboia & Alberta

Bowden, N. W. T., Alta, Dec. 16th 1892.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,

LAND COMMISSIONER, C. P. R., WINNIPEG.

DEAR SIR,

I am a native born and raised of Truro, Colchester Co., N. S. and have been in this N. W. T. for one and a half years and am interested in land here, engaged in farming and stock raising, am well pleased with crops, grass and climate, so much so, that I would like to induce my friends and acquaintances to come here to settle, and in order to get them to come this spring I wish to make a trip back there with samples and products of this country to exhibit, especially some range beef which the people in N. S. have but a slight idea of raising, and not knowing its excellency, I wish to show them what this country can grow. As you are interested in seeing this grand country of ours settle; I ask you to do me the favor of giving me a free pass over your R. R. for this purpose I am willing to defray all other expenses necessary for the occasion. For my honesty and integrity in this matter I would respectfully refer you to W. J. Bouchier, Agent, C. P. R. Lands, Innisfail, N. W. T.

Hoping you may take a favourable view of this matter and grant my request.

I remain Respectfully, yours.

CHAS. MOORE,

Bowden P. O.

North of Calgary, Alta.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

ACC

Wapella, Assa, N. W. T., Dec. 24th. 1893.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.

LAND COMMISSIONER, C. P. R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to yours of the 19th inst. as to my views upon this country as a field for immigration, I would say that having heard so much in pamphlets and from those who have been here, I determined to see the country for myself, and I must say that I am by no means disappointed. I arrived here on the 27th of last March from Pictou County, N. S., and was so well satisfied with this District that I made entry for a Homestead. On the 18th of April I had a few acres sown with wheat which yielded about 20 bushels to the acre and would have done much better had the land been properly worked. On the 6th of June I had some oats sown which have done well, and on the 9th June had some potatoes planted and I have never seen a better yield anywhere, and they were put in on what had been newly broken. I have 30 acres broken for next years crop, I have built a dwelling house and stables and intend in a few days to go back to my home and bring my family out in the Spring for I can see no cause why people with perseverance and economy who are able and willing to work may not succeed, I have no hesitation in saying that many of the farmers in the Maritime Provinces with the same amount of labour they put on their farms there, would soon better their circumstances, and to those who are not prosperous and living on poor farms I would say this is the country to come to. I have been told that people coming to this country would need a good deal of capital to get started. No doubt the man with capital can yet a better start than the man without it, while it is very desirable that all should have some, yet, all are not so fortunate. But I don't know any place where it is so easy for a person with small means to get a start as in this country. I know people who came here with little or no money and have done well, in many cases they have been the most prosperous. I have met with many from the Eastern Provinces and the Old Country. But I have not met one who would be willing to go back to their old homes again to farm.

I am yours very truly,

ALLAN McQUARRIE,

FORMERLY TONEY RIVER, P. O.

Pictou County, N. S.

Belmont, Man., Jan. 12th, 1893.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,

LAND COMMISSIONER, C. P. R. WINNIPEG.

DEAR SIR,

I look upon the Canadian North West as the most desirable field in America, if not in the world, for intending settlers of the right kind from the Maritime Provinces, that is, those trained to agriculture, whether farmers or farm hands, married men with families and means, or young men with young women without means, to every one who is able and willing to work there is abundance of room and opportunities to better their condition.

The kind of men wanted are those who are ready to take hold of work who have an ambition and a determination to succeed; men who are willing to put up with some hardships in order to get a start in life. There is no such

thing as failure with that class, whether with or without means. On the other hand this is no place for loafers, grumblers or those who are waiting for something to turn up. These, if young men, soon learn our popular song "I want to get home to my ma."

The prospects for immigrants to the North West are better to-day than at any previous time. The country is being rapidly opened up and developed. The Railway companies and Government officials are ready to assist and advise immigrants upon their arrival, so that a great deal of the hardship the early settlers had to undergo, land hunting, is done away with. So if you contemplate moving, I say try Manitoba or the North West, come determined to rise and to make yourself a home depending upon God's providence and your own exertions and it will be strange indeed if you fail to better your condition.

I began to farm in May 1882, having previously homesteaded and pre-empted the east half of section 12, Township 5, Range 15, West Manitoba. My effects consisted of a yoke of oxen, wagon, breaker, harrow, pony, tent and about \$80.00 cash. My nearest neighbour was about five miles away and the nearest store 22 miles. I brought two bags of Red Fyfe wheat with me and as soon as I had enough Prairie broken seeded the wheat. I also planted two bags of potatoes on the breaking, I think they yielded 50 bushels.

I broke 35 acres that summer, cut with the scythe, enough hay to last oxen and pony till next year. The wheat was then cut and had a good stack of No. 1 hard from the two bags sown. A log house was then built before winter and a granary 16 x 20. Thus passed the first year. The crop of 1883 promised well so I bought a binder the price being \$350.00. I could buy a better one to-day for \$150.00.

The crop of 1884 and 1885 had to be teamed to Brandon. Here let me say that I began wrong, I should have gone more into stock raising and fed my grain to hogs and I could then have teamed \$150.00 worth of pork to market as easily as \$20.00 worth of wheat. But experience teaches. When the C. P. R. Glenboro Branch was built, I was 15 miles from the Station and wheat raising began to pay. The N. P. Morris-Brandon branch, gave us a still nearer market being five miles from Belmont and six from Baldur.

In 1888 I bought 160 acres of C. P. R. land two miles from Belmont and in 1890 another 160 acres adjoining my homestead at \$6.00 per acre. This makes a section which gives me enough grain, meadow, and pasture land.

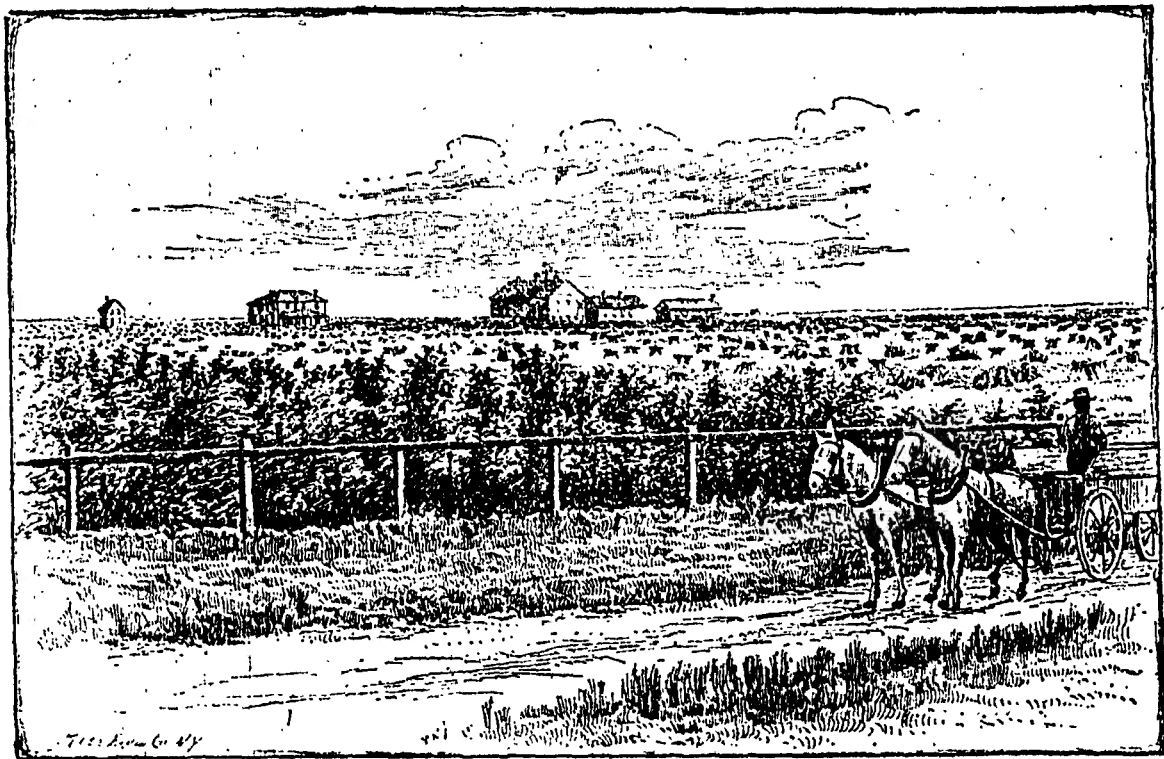
I have 200 acres under cultivation, 140 of that being ready for wheat. My stock consists of six working horses, three 2 year old colts, a pony and 14 head of cattle. I sold \$275.00 worth of stock this summer. In 1891, 85 acres of wheat yielded 2400 bushels and 25 acres of oats 1500 bushels. The crop of 1892, was lighter, 100 acres of wheat yielding 1600 bushels, the lowest average with one exception since I began to farm.

My wife manages the garden and raises all the small fruit we can use having 200 currant bushes and the same number of gooseberries. There are apple trees under my care, two of which I expect to bear next summer. We found it no trouble to raise water melons, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, corn or any other garden vegetable. The only thing in the garden line that failed to come to maturity was grapes.

Yours very truly,

CHS. MARTIN,

FORMERLY OF HEATHERDALE LOT 59
P. E. Island.



FARM SCENE—INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA.

Edmonton Alta, January 18th, 1893.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

If the people in the Maritime Provinces knew as much about this country as I do, I don't think there would be any trouble in inducing them to come here. I was born in St. John, N. B., and left there when I was twenty years old and have been in this Country fourteen years, during that time I have been nearly all over the North West as well as Manitoba and a good many of the States, and I know that the Edmonton District beats them all for mixed farming. Manitoba may beat it in some things but a man may go to nearly any part of Manitoba or the West and if he attends to his farm he is bound to make money. In my time in the country I do not know a man that has farmed right but has made money.

Yours truly,

C. GALLAGHER.

DEAR SIR.

As I have been receiving a letter every year since I came from the Maritime Provinces asking information about this Country, how did I like it? Was it good for farming and raising stock? and for tradesmen, I used to answer with pleasure as I was anxious to see them come to a country where they could better themselves. I received a letter a few days ago to give my experience and news of the country for immigration. With pleasure I will make a few remarks of my seven years in the N.W.T., in the first place I like the climate, its laws, rules and education. As for the climate, it is healthy, the winters are not long nor changeable compared to the Maritime Provinces, Ontario or British Columbia, as I have tried them all. I would prefer to pass two winters in the N. W. T. than one in any of the Provinces I mentioned, and for farming and raising stock of all kinds, I cannot see how it can be beat, for a country in its infancy, compared to the Maritime Provinces. When our forefathers came, they had harder times and more draw backs. The land here is ready for the plough and we can get our grain turned into flour at our doors as there are flour mills on all sides and railways, I may say getting to all points for our convenience and always a ready market for the farmer for whatever he has for sale. But there was no country discovered without failures and so we have a share, and it is good that we have, as no doubt Providence saw it right to put stumbling blocks in our way or else the country would be flooded in such a short time with people that it would be dangerous to start a rebellion. So my experience is that mixed farming would be the best for a man with a family to start with, as he can raise his own beef, pork, etc. It is surprising how cattle increase and are easy to raise as I have seen cattle sold in April to the butcher rolling fat, that was not housed all winter but in open shed where they could go in and out as they liked. They were fed outside with hay and then they would go into the piles of straw. For horses, if a man has more than he can get work for in the winter, he can let them loose on the prairie all winter and they will be rolling fat in the spring as we have no rains to chill them and any man who is willing, healthy and wise, can start here with a very small capital as I know a family that started with less than one

hundred dollars nine years ago, that has one hundred head of horned cattle, twelve working teams of horses, besides 8 horses roaming on the prairie. Three thousand dollars would not buy their machinery and implements, they can ship four car loads of wheat. This winter they lost nineteen horses and about 800 bushels of wheat by fire. I have seen a young man make a start with more than ten thousand dollars, as I was told, and before two years passed, he had to skip penniless. So my view of the country if it continues in growth as it has done since the last seven years, in an other twelve years it will be the richest country that Queen Victoria is reigning over, for it is the place for a poor man to make a living and get rich if he wants to. As for raising grain I have raised wheat as high as 45 bushels to the acre and as low as 15 bush., and oats 80 bush. per acre and as low as 5 bush. As for potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables too numerous to mention, they are surprising. As for wood, coal, hay, they are easy to be got, and water can be got from the depth of 4 feet to 50 feet. A man can start at farming or raising cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, fowls, or if he is a carpenter, mason, brickmaker, blacksmith, collier, harness-maker, book-keeper, teacher, this is the country for them, as there is a home here for the million. As I have travelled hundreds of miles over the prairie since the last nine years and saw the country in my views, it is the place for immigrants to come. As there are millions of acres lying to waste as good as what is taken up if they would only believe that this is such a good country.

ANGUS CAMPBELL.

Moose Jaw, Manitoba, Dec. 24th 1892.

I have lived ten years in the Town of Moose Jaw and have had a good opportunity to become acquainted with the North West and its resources.

To settlers of small means I consider it to be unsurpassed by any section of the Dominion, while to capitalists it offers inducements unequalled in Canada or the neighbouring Republic. Its rich alluvial soil and nutritive native grasses give to the agriculturist immediate returns which cannot be obtained in any but a Prairie Country. To those who wish to engage in mixed farming I believe the Moose Jaw District to be equal to any in Manitoba or the Territories. In proof of this 95 per cent of Moose Jaw wheat of the crop of '92, graded No. 1 hard at Winnipeg and Fort William. Other grains grow equally well and the growth of vegetables is remarkable. Horses live out all winter and keep in good condition, while cattle and sheep require feeding from 3 to 4 months. To young men who intend leaving the Eastern Provinces to seek their fortunes come to the West and see for yourselves.

ENOCH COLPITTS.

Edmonton, April 18th 1892.

J. HEBER HASLAM,

MONCTON, N. B.

DEAR SIR,

While taking leave of you in Montreal for the purpose of looking up the possibilities of the North West Territories, I promised to give you a short description of the country as it impressed me with regard to farming, stock raising, etc. I have delayed doing so, not from negligence but that I might have time to verify first impressions; I think I have formed a pretty accurate knowledge of the country lying between Calgary and the Sturgeon River, 12 miles north of Edmonton. At Innisfail I saw a band of forty cattle that had been out at pasture all winter, and had received no other feed or attention except an open shed where they found shelter on cold nights; those cattle were in much better condition than eastern cattle that had been fed and stabled. At Buffalo Lake thirty-five miles east of Railway Crossing on Battle River, Mr. W. F. Bredin grew tomatoes, beans, water melons and corn which all matured in his garden, in the open air. Up to the present time there has been next to no farming done in the Battle River district except what has been done by Indians and half breeds. The Indians on Pense Hill reserve, during the past eight years have grown quantities of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes. While I was in that district those Indians took out seven hundred bushels of prime wheat to the mill at Edmonton to be ground into flour. When we compare their methods of farming with those of Manitoba wheat grower, we may safely conclude that this is an excellent showing for wheat, the yields of grain in this section are extraordinary.

Messrs Jennett and Otwell of Clover Bar on the Saskatchewan River grew 3000 bushels of Barley on fifty acres, and 2690 bushels of Sandwich oats on twenty-six and one half acres, and the next year grew 4210 bushels of the same variety of oats on forty-two acres. I could give you similar cases of extraordinary yields of wheat and oats in the Sturgeon River Settlement twelve miles north of Edmonton, but as I have a lot of information yet to give you, I must hurry on. Now as the supply of natural grass for hay and pasture must die out as the country becomes thickly settled, I was naturally anxious to find out whether cultivated grasses had been tested and with the following results:—Mr. Archibald Bony of Clover Bar, six years ago seeded sixteen acres with Timothy, and has cut from two to two and one half tons of hay per acre from it every year since.

I am quite satisfied that the Battle River and Saskatchewan River districts are equally good for grass or grain, and as for vegetables this country cannot be beaten anywhere. I am now handling a car-load of Early Rose potatoes that I purchased from farmers; these potatoes yielded from three to four hundred bushels to the acre, without any other cultivation than simply plowing them in and moulding with the plow; and are as sound as when they were taken from the ground.

This is the finest country for stock raising that I have ever seen, three year old steers that have fed solely on grass and wild hay, commonly dress from 800 to 1000 lbs. of beef. This seems incredible to an eastern man but the facts are here and speak for themselves.

The best of all is there is plenty of soil here that will produce the results I have described. Right here in Northern Alberta is a section of country at least 100 miles square, with the same climate and pretty much the same soil. Of course you are aware that this section has only recently opened for settlement, and settlers are coming in very fast. The whole country is well sheltered with groves of trees, and has abundance of coal for fuel for all time to come. Coal is now delivered at houses in Edmonton at \$2.50 per ton.

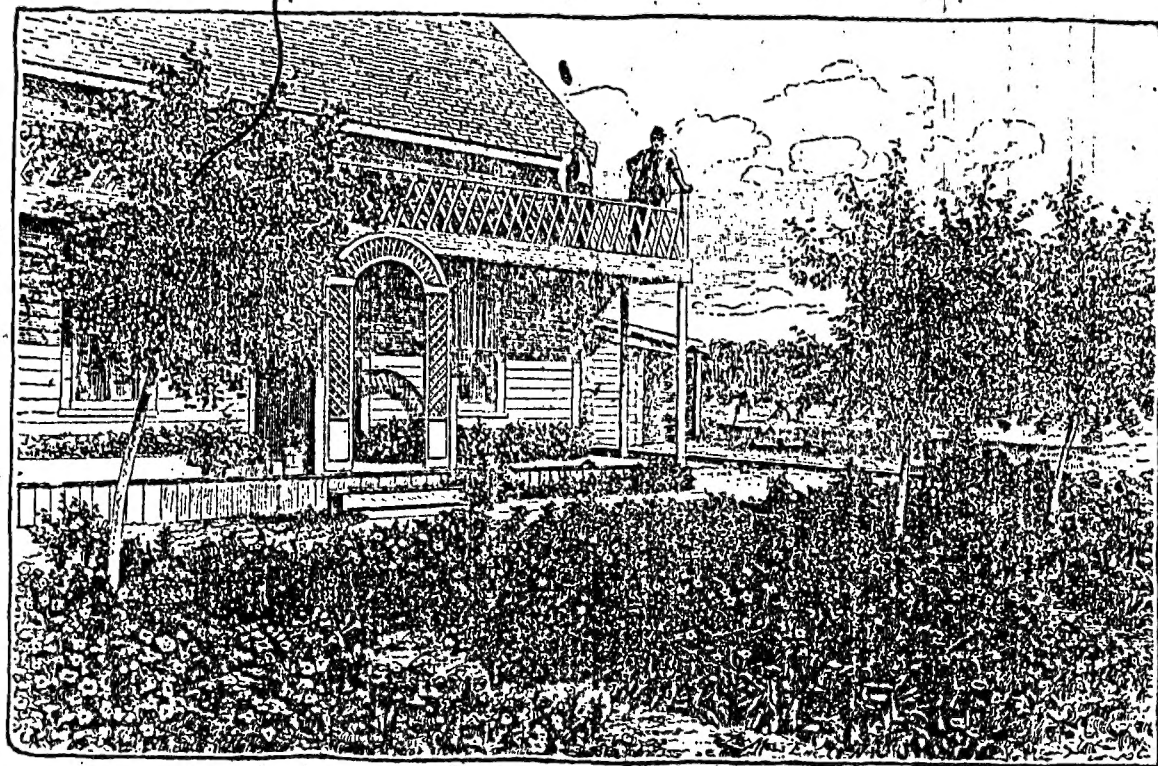
I have met several delegates from Idaho, Oregon and Dakota all of whom are well pleased with this country and they tell me that there will be a large immigration from those states the coming season. This country is pre-eminently adapted to mixed farming and I would strongly advise those seeking a change to come and look over it.

I was out to see Malcolm McKinley last week; he has a beautiful farm and is doing well, you will recollect he was formerly station agent on the P. E. I Railroad.

Please write soon.

Yours very truly,

JOHN WEST.



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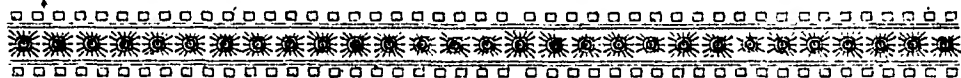
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All information, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained from any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or from

J. HÉBER HASLAM,

Special Colonization Agent C.P.R.,

MONCTON, N.B.

C. E. MCPHERSON,

Assistant General Passenger Agent,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

D. MCNICOLL,

General Passenger Agent,

MONTRÉAL.